The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLV — WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1867.—TEN PAGES. — PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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CHICAGO STEAD IS FRANK.

GIANTS LOCK HORNS.

A Strike Ordered on All Wabash Lines West of the Mississippi River.

The Management Denounced and Imprisonment Promised Agents Using United States Judges.

Two Knights of Labor Rendered by the Company and the Strike Not Likely to Assume Large Proportions.

ARMED FOR THE FRAY.

The Democratic State of Ohio and Iowa Gathering into State Conventions.

Hendly's Camp at Columbus, O., Darkened by the Shadow of "The Old Roman."

Senator Doolittle's Views of Men and Measures—Political Ranks Lost at Springfield, Ill.

A SORROWING FATHER.

Shepherd's Son Widow a Letter Which Causes the Alleged Murderer to Confess.

The Paper in N. H. Seeley, and Its Sometimes Open Connection in Prison.

The Letter, However, Not Sent Through—The Reported Confession Denied and Then Affirmed Again.

NEW YORK.

The Outlook Reviews Shows a Little Fun at Phil Armour's Expense.

The Condition of Trade Improving in This Country While Still Depressed in England.

A Decrease in the Number of Immigrants Arriving from Europe—The River Movement.

New York, Aug. 18.—[Special.]—Fashionable Saratoga has been somewhat excited to-day over an interview with Philip D. Armour telegraphed from Chicago especially for that paper, referring to the unfortunate failure of certain gentlemen in the speculative interest of the North Pacific road, to a $10,000 subscription being required by the Saratoga to a very strong in securities.

"Phil," said one banker, after reading Mr. Armour's statement as to the difficulty of getting into the exchange, "has gotten the situation into the right words. The only difficulty, so to speak, is entirely confined to the grain pits. There, too, the government does not interfere, and it is only when the Board of Trade tries to close the pits that the Government interposes to enforce the rules. Phil has been a member of the Board of Trade for years, and knows better than any one else how to handle the market there to the best advantage. Why, he was doing at the grain investment. Why, he was doing at the grain investment. Why, he was doing at the grain investment

THE CATTLE DISPUTE.

The Storm to Fall on Someone for Stabbing the Rearing Cattleman.

The Philanthropic Efforts in the Relief and Relief Not Appreciated by Fifth-Warders.

A Tony Lawrence with a Catholic Priest —A Mass Meeting to Be Held.

The right of Marie Harrison to testify the influence existing in the driving of certain cattle has been questioned, to the extent yesterday that he had to see on the subject.

"Now," said he, "the case of these complainants is not, of course, exactly based upon legal grounds. I don't propose to enforce it. I don't propose the people from enforcing it. They have the right to take the interest into their own hands. They would like to see it. I don't blame them a bit. I don't blame a man who feels that these great cattle-men have got more attention to themselves than we have to the people and a very great deal to certain kinds of improvements. I don't propose to do it. If they want to do the same and put in their horses a portion right to the people. If they want to exercise the influence that they do in getting the appointments for the Legislature, why, I suppose they have a right to do it. I don't propose to interfere with it. I don't propose to take any part in it. I don't propose to have anything to do with it

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

CONTENTS.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1885.

FOR SEARCH AND COUNTRY.

A TYPHOON has wrecked 2,000 junks in the Yellow Sea.

THREE men were killed by lightning near Paola, Kan., yesterday.

THE Memphis, Tenn., steamer Alvarez has struck bottom at a suburban wharf.

MR. SCHULTZ, the English art critic, who has been seriously ill, is said to be recovering.

CARL GALLUP is said to have been hanged in effigy at Wise, Sheppard County, Ia., recently.

THE total exports of produce from New York during the last week were valued at $7,000,000.

ELSEWHERE will be found a list of patents issued to Dakota citizens favorable for the week ending yesterday.

THE disease is spreading in the vicinity of Shrewsbury. In Upton Monday there were over 4,000 new cases and 1,100 deaths.

MR. D. W. BANKS, the United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, sailed from New York for Buenos Ayres yesterday.

ACCORDING to the figures of the New York Produce Exchange, the visible supply of wheat is 40,000,000 bushels, and of corn 6,870,000 bushels.

SENATOR EDMUNDS, who has returned from England, says that trade in that country is very much depressed. He attributes this to overproduction.

A REPORT that a prisoner at Detroit, Mich., had been armed with a knife there is denied. It is said to be suffering from general complaint.

THE Executive Board of the Knights of Labor yesterday ordered a strike of all members of the organization employed by the Gould lines east of the Mississippi.

THE real name of "Dr." Maxwell, in jail at St. Louis charged with the murder of C. A. Preller, is now said to be H. H. Rhodes, the fellow from Cheshire, England.

DR. TIMOTHY PATTON, Louisiana, a woman shooting near a store was engaged in filing a gentleman's horns, when an explosion occurred which killed the soldier and three children and badly wounded the father and two other children.

THE Oklahoma boomers have broken up their camp and are returning to their homes, the recent action of the Creek Nation having given them notice that the Government intends to deal fairly both with the boomers and squatters.

CHAMBERLAIN'S Visit proposes to take down a resolution at the meeting of the Cork County Board next Monday which declares that the Commissioners are either insane or unpatriotic and provides for the buying him their seats by the County Physician.

THE RITUAL Embassy at Paris is practically broken because of Grand-Master Le Couvreur's refusal to allow the Scotch Supreme Council to withdraw from the Grand Orient of France. Chancellor Wilson from Boston says the great of a supposed Masonic spy, who was the guest of a Catholic priest and who is believed to be Pete.

WYMAN SMITH'S house three hundred yards Friday night was thrown down on over Murray's Valley, Pa. One fell into a watergrave and broke his neck, another was drowned in a quarry-pit, and the third was suffocated in a gravel-bin. The cause has so affected the widowed and now childless mother that she is reported insane.

IN contrast with the depression and labor troubles at various points, there comes the report from Pottsboro, Pa., that fifty A Lansy have settled their homes, farms, orders, and others working in their mills that their wages will be increased. She intends to erect more dwelling as soon as the gas runs, with the prospect of the mill going on double time and plenty of work.

THE latest market was without new feature, except the paying off of some large loans on stocks in New York. Lenders obtain repayment in full demand. In the New York stock market the tremendous rate kept, the tendency being downward, and there were heavy sales by speculators in the city. The Chicago produce markets were very irregular yesterday, being weak early and quite strong later in the day. Wheat was without the report of a free export movement and rose to inside of 78c. On account with Sunday quit closed 2 cents lower, but 1½ cents lower, nearly 2 cents lower, wheat ½ cent lower, corn ¼ cent higher, oats 1¼c. net lower, barley nominally 1 cent higher, domestic ½ cent lower. Hogs were lower, with a light supply take and at other points. The receipts of cattle were large and prices lower, especially on Texans.

MARY ANNE CLAIM THE THRONE.

Although many cities claimed to be the birthplace of Homer the controversy has never definitely settled, and many profound scholars maintain it still rages. A modern parallel to the ancient mystery is furnished in the current dispute as to what place was rightfully claim as homogeneous and accordingly Judge recently appointed by Mr. Cleveland, and entered to by the President in a recent security letter. The identity of the Judge is wrapped in some mystery, but many seem claim him with the utmost confidence. Strangely enough, each place offers proofs that would be convincing if not offset by equally strong testimony from other localities. Between the disputing and contending towns it is proved that each has furnished an incapable and unfit Judge, but the identity of the particular one referred to by Mr. Cleveland remains undiscovered. Unless Mr. Cleveland will speak the controversy may rival that as to the birthplace of Homer.

As such appointments are an instance on the Administration's easy appointments that such a matter should engage a number of letters to Public and Reports. But it will be remembered that this is a genuine case, and that in his letters Mr. Cleveland himself admitted that the appointment was considerably safe, and was made in pursuance of "long and troublesome correspondence." This of course damp-ruins the appointment from all others. An appointment which the President himself discovers as disgraceful is something of a novelty, and this alone would account for the rivalry among the towns which severally claim the honor of having furnished the greatest character in the unique illustration of efforts.

Detroit was the first place to claim Judge who was "merely a lawyer of moderately ordinary, and wholly without character." Cincinnati quickly followed, and on the controversy extended to the West claimants were developed in nearly every State until now Portland, Ore., presents claims that are elaborately strong. Portland proved that before his matter became the subject of General controversy her Judge had been honored at home as "a minister without a congregation, a lawyer without a client, a doctor without a diploma, and a banker without a dollar." Unsupported by his strong testimony, other towns are preparing to strengthen their respective claims, while places are previously heard from are nothing ready to enter the field. The homogeneous Judge is claimed in nearly every State where judicial appointments have been made, and although strong proofs are offered in each instance it is plain that the controversy is spreading beyond all bounds.

Some of the sweeping terms seem to suppose that the President's letter referred primarily to an investigation and not official without designating its particular nature in the public service. A special review of the letter shows that it refers to the case of a man appointed to a Judgeship. Now it happens that only six or eight judicial appointments have been made by Mr. Cleveland, and hence the misleading terms must be limited to that number. All other Executive except Judges must be tested out. No one can be heard unless the official record shows that it has received a Judgeship. Presidents will not officials other than Judges have nothing to do with the party judicial controversy. With the evident fact limited to the six or eight cases that have actually furnished Judges there is a hope that the truth may be discovered and the somewhat problematic issue avoided in the place really settled to it.

THE CONSOLIDATION OF TWO DIOCESES.

The Rev. Dr. Easton of the Presbyterian (N. J.) Seminary, in the course of one of his recent services at those there, devoted an hour to answering and defending questions with his audience. The question propounded to him was whether he favored high license, to reply he said that, while he would give no aid for prohibition, he preferred a half loaf to no bread at all. "But, my friends," said the speaker, "let me tell some of the facts with five to one prohibition, to all those States. I will come to the Schemes of that, but not to our Time." In stating the facts Dr. Easton illustrated the argument with an illustration. "I was blessed in the City of Camden over a year ago for publicly advising temperance people there to fight for high license, but the result of a year's trial in Camden shows an increased Saturday drunk upon the streets of every thousands of dollars, while forty saloons have closed elsewhere. This is a sad showing, and I am for the high license whatever and whenever you can."

This is the result of high license everywhere. Whenever it has been tried it has decreased the amount of intoxicating, correspondingly of liquor-drinking, and it has increased the amount of public revenue which is devoted not only to the mitigation of the evils arising from the sale of liquor but to the benefit of schools and other institutions whose very existence depends in evils and lends to diminish them. And yet this is the very point which the Prohibitionists will not admit, though the practical results are manifestly before them. No choice is presented between total abstinence and unrestricted drinking. If there were, unquestionably the majority of men would choose total abstinence and be justified in doing so, for drinking is an evil. There is no choice offered between total abstinence and high license. If there were, even then the claims of temperance men would be in favor of total abstinence; for high license, where there was a right of choice, would be a tribunal for the practice of what damages the community and often ruins the individual. There can be no choice in these cases, because such a thing as total abstinence is impossible in the present constitution of our larger Communities. The only choice left is between high license and no license, or free whisky, and no man that was Prohibitionist in feeling enough to say he would rather have free whisky than high license. This is the position taken by Dr. Leaman, the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Ohio, and his supporters, and, taken from terms the high-license sentiment, which represents the sentiments of reasonable men, they have their influence in the interests of the two-whisky party. If they cannot have the whole loaf they will not take the half loaf. This is simply unreasonable, blind fanaticism. The have that high license lessens the public drunkenness and helps the temperance sentiment are facts there towards the adoption of the evils sought by the license, that I wish to

building schools and making necessary public improvements, that it lightens the burdens of the taxpayers and has a large degree relieves them from the task of supporting paupers, invalids, and criminals for whom they are not responsible, that it enables many of the worst evils of the liquor business, and that it refuses the counter of saloons. Rather than accept these results they prefer to have their rents and their influence in the direction of the Devil and his saloons, which are detrimental to the true use of wealth. They prefer to promote intemperance and recklessness. A party thus supporting is very justified in not only as an enemy to American politics but a Express.

JUDGE TO CHANGE HER SEX.

In the recent Democratic Jay silver at Jacksonville, N. Y., Fred Douglass gave the colored people some very sound and practical advice. The address was not as humorous as the evening might have suggested or as the fund to expect to the progress made by the colored people would clearly justify, but Mr. Douglass was ill to criticise the Democratic Party a time to abandon hopes to better efforts in the future, place of Judge to counteract their faithlessness. Dealing with all questions of political or social rights, he affirmed that any one which encourages prosecution, also prosecution to a state of chronic poverty must be ranked as a degraded and depraved people. Poverty has no effect in the case of an individual, but it was otherwise with a race or class which confined to the front hand to mouth and has wealth to point to a large number of prosperous examples. The case of the colored people might remain poor, but as a race they would rank low until they could show many examples in his role. Furthermore, Mr. Douglass said, was the teaching both of the negro race. He urged to labour strongly to practice economy, save money, and if possible acquire some degree of pecuniary independence.

It will strike many people that Fred Douglass' estimate on the people of his own race rather low scale. Poverty is the rule and misfortune hardly exceptional among them, but there are many distinguished exceptions to the rule. It is noted, in connection with white people whose circumstances keep the mass in a family to as not low the negroes display an unusual degree of selfishness. It is true that the majority of the negroes make no savings, but the fact, hard to accept in the most improvident nations, yet the exceptions are neither few in number nor insignificant in character. The two results to most of the Southern States show that the negroes are making remarkable progress in acquiring the ownership of property. In every Northern city at least it is not difficult to find colored men who have placed themselves in fairly good circumstances by the exercise of industry and economy. Still Fred Douglass gave his hearers sound advice, and it is only to be regretted that its preaching is not adopted in other lands, and white men as well as black might profit by it. While men whose circumstances are the same have quite as much trouble as the negroes in learning the important lessons of industry and frugality. The fact that Fred Douglass had drawn for the people of his race is eminently sound, and applies to many others without regard to race, color, or previous condition.

It may be, however, that there are special reasons why the value of the energetic lobby should be strongly impressed on the colored people. Their experience since slavery has not been to admit too much importance to laws and constitutional provisions as means for their protection, and they need to have that doctrine was do nothing more than secure every man an equal chance. Civil rights bills will be in vain unless the negroes make use of their opportunities to place themselves above want. Why should they not themselves about doing to secure and doing to fashionable conveniences when they are unable to pay for such privileges? Multitudes of white people never see the inside of such places, for the good and sufficient reason that they are unable to pay for the accommodations there afforded. Fred Douglass is profoundly right in teaching his people that after the law has done all it can for them they must fight the battle with poverty. There both before are the race who set examples of thrift and industry.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

Political interest in England and France now centres in the results of their forthcoming elections. The general outlines of the campaign in England have already been discussed in THE TRIBUNE, and nothing remains to add to it, as the contest has not yet fairly begun, except the sudden and unexpected change of front in the Parnellite ranks in Ireland, which has given rise to Mr. Parnell's declaration that he will oppose the Tories, which will unquestionably increase the strength of the Home-Rulers in the next Parliament.

In France, however, the contest has fairly commenced and issues of a very serious character are affecting the future of that Republic have been precipitated. The Prime Minister is to be hot days, and is now unable to be seen anywhere in Paris, since M. Ferry, the personal, and to the anti-leader of the Republicans or M. Clemenceau. These are the two leaders in the fight and the contest will be confined to them. There are over a dozen factions, such as the Socialists, Bonapartists, Orleanists, Bourbons, Jacobins, Legitimists, and others, outside of the two main groups, but they will not be figure in the election. The Opportunists, or Conservatives, under M. Ferry and the Radicals under M. Clemenceau will decide the day. As to the out come between them the Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

> The struggle, at present, is on the personal question. Certainly neither the Opportunists nor their leader has power of M. Ferry, but the Radicals are not much stronger. The conflict is not between Republicanism and Monarchy, or the Right, or Church or anything associated with past eras of history. What is at issue is which of the two parties will secure the management and control of the Republic, which is to be conducted in the interests of Ministers and which in the interests of the people. The Opportunists, or Ministerialists, are supported by the Government and by the Senate, while the Radicals, or Anti-Ministerialists, have the majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

The issues which M. Clemenceau leads is overgrown of the Southwestern, or wealthy circle of Paris, who have little sympathy with the Socialists, and who, curiously enough, are found either with the Socialists masses and the factions of every stamp. There are grave fears that the Republic cannot survive the conflict, even if successful, and most sober minded citizens, says the Times correspondent, "are the wish of their most dangerous enemy for the purpose of crushing away the last barrier between each, exists, republican, and Socialist than have the Right-Centre sentiment, which represents the sentiments of reasonable men, they have their influence in the interests of the two-whisky party. If they cannot have the whole loaf they will not take the half loaf. This is simply unreasonable, blind fanaticism. The have that high license lessens the public drunkenness and helps the temperance sentiment are facts there towards the adoption of the evils sought by the license, that I wish to

> "The sharp decline in our wheat market has at last brought a term to an export trade, since 200,000 bushels were taken from yesterday for export, at least none of it on a cargoes sailed from the United Kingdom, and another party have "engaged" 120,000 bushels of flour, which will be gathered up in the odds from various points in the West. The wheat is being shipped on the basis of about 75 shillings per quarter laid down in England, the same including cost here, freight, and insurance. This is an extraordinarily low figure, even in comparison with the prices of last year, which were the lowest that had obtained in the British Isles for over a century. It would seem difficult for the wheat-growers of Russia and India to compete with us on these terms, in any ordinary of them in ordinarily good and fair seasons, but the fact remains that our wheat is now supplying more than one-half of the deficiency

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The English Parliament to Prove Its Contempt for Americans—Is Pain Alive?

Great Agitation Continues in Ireland in Connection with the Visit of Lord Carnarvon.

The Latest Tip from Rome a Great Surprise—That Alleged Break-Up Not Alluded.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Show Manager Cheers Himself Greatly Upon Last Night's Performance.

A Promising but Good-Natured Audience Sees Things and Approves Highly.

Mr. Knox Proves a Shooter Equal Sometimes to Cody and Rose.

THE WEATHER.

A TERRIFIED LUNATIC.

THE FAR WEST.

Remarkable Reports of a Shipper Robber Just Released from the Penitentiary.

Arrival of the Project to Establish a Rendering Line to Carry Cheese to Boston.

A Boulder's Unwonted Modern Gale Unattended with a Sweet Time on Odor.

OUT OF A CONTRACT.

A FATAL STAB.

THE CHICAGO PRESSED BRICK AGENCY.

CITY CRIMES.

CAUGHT IN A TUNNEL.

THAT SUPERSONIC EXPLOSION.

AN ERA OF SPECULATION.

New Orleans Suffering as the Result of Officers Elected by Questionable Methods—Violence of Last.

THE FRAZILY BATTLEGROUND.

IT IS A FACT.

GREATEST ON EARTH.

GREAT BLOOD MEDICINE.

BEAUTY

NOW IS THE TIME TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye

THE RAILROADS.

Denial of the Illinois Central's Scheming for the Minnesota & Northwestern.

Talk of Throwing Up the Lease of the Iowa Lines—Governor's Trip Again.

Disposing of the Proposed Sale of the South Pennsylvania Road—Deal of the Union Pacific.

The report that the arrangements have about been completed for the sale of the Minnesota & Northwestern to the Illinois Central is not confirmed in official circles here. The Illinois Central management knew that there was no burden in prospect of leasing the Minnesota & Northwestern, although that effort of having made an arrangement with that company for running trains and passenger business over that line to St. Paul. Under the present conditions of affairs the Illinois Central would have no object in purchasing the Minnesota & Northwestern. Before it becomes necessary for the Illinois Central to secure an outlet for its lines south to St. Paul and the Northwest, it will have to make a new lease for its Iowa lines. The present lease expires in 1901, or two years from next. It has the privilege of terminating by consent of Iowa from November to July the lease could be made to run to June next. The present lease, the Illinois Central people think, is so high that it leaves them no margin of profit. On the contrary they have been losing money and are now operating their lines at a loss. They have been taking the matter to counsel and will give up the lines when the present lease expires, as the Northwestern is said to be desirous to secure control of the Illinois Central lines, and is willing to pay the same rental for the lines as is now paid by the Illinois Central. It is not likely that the lease will be renewed, as the Illinois Central wants to operate its lines north of Dubuque after the expiration of the present lease in 1901. This of course would destroy the connection of the Illinois Central with the Minnesota & Northwestern at Afton, and it is hardly probable that the Illinois Central would build a new line from Dubuque to connect with the Minnesota & Northwestern, as there are already roads in that part of the country that are anxious to control the business. Besides, to make the Minnesota & Northwestern of any great value to the Illinois Central would not accommodate the Iowa business of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, which is the property of the Illinois Central. At present it connects only at Afton for the running over the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, but at the option of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Company it can connect at Dubuque with the Illinois Central. It is not likely

CHEAP HOMES!

A GOOD BUILDING LOT, 25x125 FEET, FOR FIVE DOLLARS,

IN SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA,

THE LAND OF ORANGES, SUNSHINE, AND HEALTH.

LOOK! A Lot 25x125 Feet, In San Diego, For $5.00.

LAND IS THE BASIS OF WEALTH.

A SAFE AND CERTAIN INVESTMENT!

CALL AT OUR OFFICE TO SEE CUTS AND MAPS.

A Safe Speculation. No chance to lose, but sure opportunity to make big money on a small investment.

The small sum of FIVE DOLLARS buys a BEAUTIFUL Lot in San Diego, California. A bona fide sale and a Warranty Deed given with each lot. Every man, woman, and child is benefited in this sale.

A small investment that will probably return $100 in one year, and sure if held two years. Buy a lot for yourself, your sweetheart, your wife, your daughters, and your sons. It will pay them and you. It is safer than a Bank, or any other investment. Health, Climate, and Soil unsurpassed.

SAN DIEGO is right in the great orange belt. High Land. Road, select, and buy a lot or two at once.

These lots are positively on sale for a short time only. Don't wait. An opportunity like this will not occur again. Lots are situated on the best of Orange Land. High and Dry. No Swamps or Malaria, and with a Perfect Title.

THINK OF IT!

Every man, woman, and child can own a splendid large lot in SAN DIEGO, California, for only $5! Will you let this chance go by? We think not.

LADIES AS REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

There are thousands of ladies in this country who have a desire to own a good home lot in the great orange-growing state. They will have an opportunity now which will never be offered again.

There is a city park of 1,400 acres in San Diego, and best harbor on the coast.

The San Diego Sun says the High Brothers, of the Chollas Valley, have an orange tree that bore this year 2,000 oranges. This would sell at least ten boxes, which, at the low figure of $1 per box, would show an income of $10,000 per acre.

The completion of the new railroad through the Cajon Pass will result in giving San Diego a boom that will equally advance real-estate prices.—San Diego Sun.

CLIMATE AND HEALTH.—The climate of this section is the most beautiful on the globe, comprising days of sunny, balmy, delightful breezes and consistently shunning cold and chilling storms. The thermometer in midsummer rarely goes above 80 degrees, and in winter does not register lower than 40 and 45 degrees, with no rain, no frosts, and no snow. No consumptives ever recover of diseases, and no night sweaters and exhausting sleep ever engage in health. No shivering, no freezing, no cold feet ever. No mud except pluvial in San Diego. This remarkable region is well adapted for a sanitary and health resort. No epidemic or infectious.

The land in and around San Diego is the best in the State for orange growing. There is already $5,000,000 invested in orange groves in the State, and the field is open for the profitable employment of $10,000,000 more.

The lands in this section are the most productive known. All the early vegetables are grown, commencing in February, and it is a veritable fact that with reasonable or practical cultivation, it is of a truth, easily obtainable, and not uncommon either, to raise an annual crop on the same piece of land without rotation of crops, without manure, without irrigation, without fallowing, without any special cultivation and absolutely without any expenditure of labor or money, except for planting and harvesting. There is no use to talk of profits in this place. There is practically no limit to the profits. There is practically no limit to the kinds of products that can be grown. There is practically no limit to the amount of products that can be grown. There is practically no limit to the number of acres that can be cultivated. There is practically no limit to the number of people that can live here. There is practically no limit to the amount of money that can be made here. There is practically no limit to the amount of happiness that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of health that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of pleasure that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of prosperity that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of success that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of wealth that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of everything that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of nothing that can be enjoyed here. There is practically no limit to the amount of anything

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of St. Louis, is at the Tremont.

A. H. Smith, La Crosse, Wis., and J. C. Edwards, St. Louis, are at the Tremont.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, U. S. A., and Dr. Wesley Ford, Indiana, U. S. A., are at the Leland.

E. W. McNeil, Lima; E. W. Jewett, Junction City; and Thomas H. Ashbrook, Wilmington, are at the Tremont.

Attorney-General Conger, Fort, Gurley Bell, and ex-Gov. B. G. Harris, St. Louis, Mo., are at the Pacific yesterday.

Congressman P. M. Cassidy, Fox Moines, Ia., and ex-Senator Angus Cameron, La Crosse, Wis., were at the Pacific yesterday.

Ex-Mayor J. J. Hagen, La Crosse, Wis.; George B. Abbott, Cheyenne, W. T., and S. A. Smith, Red River, Texas, are at the Sherman.

Count Arnoux and Gaston, Montpelier, France; Dr. Jenkins and wife, Toronto, Canada; George Harrison, Cincinnati, O.; and W. G. Dunnebay, London, England, are at the Pacific.

E. S. (Sullen) Miller and George J. Gibson, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Western Rapper association, are at the Sherman. The gentlemen is in town at the Saddle Rock meeting.

Mr. George T. Nicholson, Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, came in yesterday from the West to meet a party of Boston editors of the road on some improper business he is in the North.

IN GENERAL.

The County Treasurer will sell property for delinquent taxes in the Town of Palatine today.

The insurance brokers who lately formed an organization met at the Tribune yesterday afternoon and made some temporary changes in their constitution. Others will be elected at the next meeting.

The real estate at the corner of Madison and Morgan streets, purchased yesterday by Frederick Cleaver, of Kent, Murdock & Paisley, from Charles C. Cregier, for $50,000, consists of seven new flats, which Mr. Cleaver simply purchased to own.

The inspectors yesterday, as observed by Steamboat Inspector Fielding, took an inventory of the steamboats and other craft now under the supervision of the Government in this district.

A marriage at St. Patrick's Church, Aug. 18, by the Rev. Father Corrigan, was that of Miss J. Connelly, daughter of Mr. Patrick Connelly, to P. J. Cunningham, of the firm of Cunningham & Myers. After the nuptial breakfast at the parents' residence, 71 Jackson street, the happy couple left for a short trip to Milwaukee, and will be at home to their friends after Sept. 1 at 1,000 Fulton street.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington Hibbs returned home yesterday morning. The ungracious account of the wedding which Lord Eric Hamilton, a Fox Lake man, received happened in a very bad manner as regards to a child, and not as was stated by Fowler and Mrs. Hamilton. Neither was standing on the platform when the train started, but they were in the car ahead. The bride and groom were standing on the platform when the train started, but they were in the car ahead. The bride and groom were standing on the platform when the train started, but they were in the car ahead.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Western Society of Engineers was held yesterday afternoon. C. P. Wright read a paper on the Chicago Water Works, which was followed by a discussion. The meeting adjourned to meet on the first Wednesday in September.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Board of Underwriters was held yesterday afternoon. The following committees were appointed: Executive committee—Messrs. Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton, Hall, Hamilton,

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

To the First-Mortgage Bondholders of the
NEW YORK, WEST SHORE AND BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY:

BUSINESS.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY
SAVINGS BANK,

LOANS
FRANCIS B. PEABODY & CO.
BUILDING LOANS
$5,000 and Upwards to Loan
Mortgages.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO.,
REAL ESTATE

NORMAN T. GASSETTE,
REAL ESTATE

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